

FIG. 7

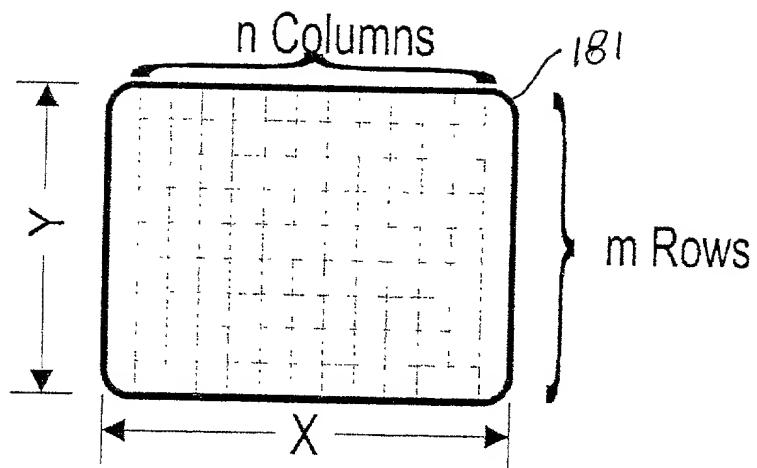


FIG. 8

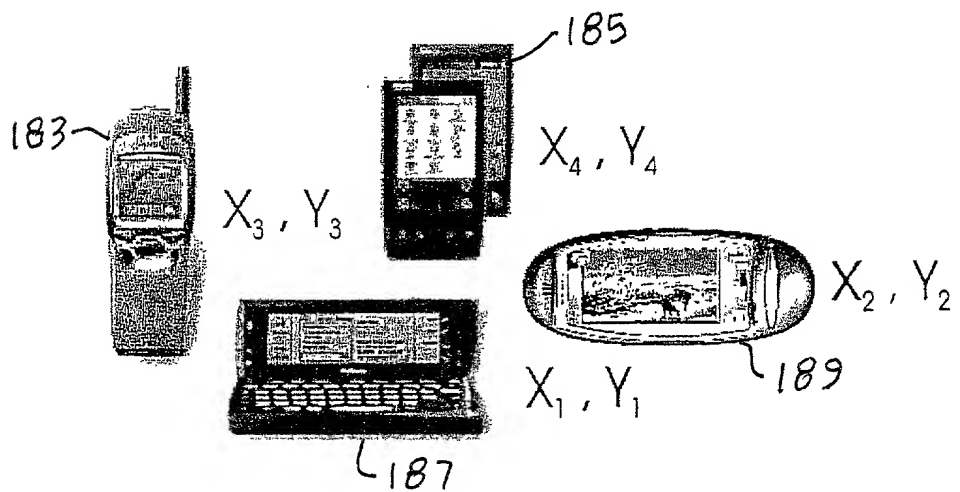


FIG. 9

Figure 1 consists of 12 histograms arranged in a single column. Each histogram represents the frequency distribution of the number of non-zero elements in the vector  $x$  for a specific value of  $n$ . The x-axis for all histograms is 'Number of non-zero elements in  $x$ ' with major ticks at 0, 60, and 120. The y-axis is 'Frequency' with major ticks at 0, 50, and 100. The histograms are labeled with  $n$  values: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, and 120. As  $n$  increases, the distribution of non-zero elements becomes more concentrated around a central value, which appears to be approximately 60-70.

FIG. 10